

Trade in the Ayubid State

569 – 648 IC / 1173 – 1250 AB

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

جامعة اليرموك

كلية الآداب

قسم التاريخ

التجارة في الدولة الأيوبية

٥٦٩ – ٦٤٨ هـ / ١١٧٣ – ١٢٥٠ م

إعداد

ربا صالح محمد الوزني

ماجستير آثار / جامعة اليرموك / ١٩٩٦ م

قدمت هذه الأطروحة استكمالاً لمتطلبات درجة دكتوراة فلسفة في التاريخ الإسلامي والحضارة الإسلامية في جامعة اليرموك ، كلية الآداب ، قسم التاريخ

لجنة المناقشة :

الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسن درويش غوانمة .... مشرفاً ورئيساً

الأستاذ الدكتور سليمان عبد العبدالله الخرابشة .... عضواً

الأستاذ الدكتور أحمد محمد الجوارنة .... عضواً

الأستاذ الدكتور عصام مصطفى عبد الهادي عقلة .... عضواً / الجامعة الأردنية

الدكتور محمد محمود العناقرة .... عضواً

تاريخ تقديم الأطروحة – ١٩/ ٢ /١٤٣٦هـ

١١/ ١٢ / ٢٠١٤م

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
دون مكان نشر	[illegible]
دون ناشر	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

ﻝ ƑĭǸǂƟƉžǁǁ ƕƉžǝƑ

ƕƟ2Ʈǁǁ ƱǸǰƮǸǰƉžǁǁ

(Urban II)

Ernest Barker,The Crusades,London,England,1923,p.7

Barker,The Crusades

(Baldwin)

[illegible]

(Wolfgang Muller-Wiener)

(Castles) of the Crusaders

(Ailah / ...

(Ile de gray) ...

(Fulk)

(Amalric/ [illegible])

(Rginald Of Cnatillon)

(Stephanie/

[2] Farid,Abdel Majid, prospect for stability, sty,Martins, press, London .p .l. , ,

(Sinus Arabicus)

(Erythraean Sea)

(silk road)

[illegible]

[illegible] (Venice/[illegible] Genoa/[illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] :

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (Fuud Sezgin) [illegible]

[illegible]

Studies in the history and archaeology of Jordan,Vol.3,Department of Antiquities, Amman, Jordan,1987,P.324

(Fuat Sezgin)

(Suk)

Lopez,Robert,The commercial revolution of the Middle Ages(950-1350), London,Britin,Cambridge University press,1976,online publication,ISBN 9780511583,P.100,

Studies in the history and archaeology of Jordan, Vol. 3,

Department of Antiquities, Amman,Jordan,1987,P.326

(Reuben Levy)

(Messrs Luzac co.

(Walther Hinz)

[Ponds]

(Caesarea)

[illegible]

(http://www.almaany.com)

[illegible]

[illegible] (Katranum) [illegible]

[illegible] (Jewish Pitc) [illegible]

[illegible]

.[4](Blackish)[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Asphalteet)

(The Storax) (Styra)

[Zyghia/]

[Raka /]

1947-1948) 'BULLETIN D ETUDES ORINTALES"(TOME XII,ANNEES'

[9] Lombard,Maurice,The golden age of Islam,Markus Wiener publishers, Princeton,USA,second printing , 2006,Pp.181-182

,p.181. Ibid

[illegible]

---

[1] Ibid, p.181

[2] [illegible]

[3] [illegible] Op.cit.,p.181.

[4] Lev,Yaacov,War and society in the Eastern Miditerranean,7TH-8TH Centuries, Leiden,Holland,Tuta Sub Aegide Pallas,1997,p.141.

[5] Ibid,p.141.

[6] Lombard,The golden age of Islam p.182.

Ibid.,p.182.

[2] Ibid.,p.182

[1] Ashtor,Eliyahu,Levant Trade in the Later Middle Age,New Jersey,United State of America,published by Princeton University press,1983,p.6

Benvenisti,The Crusaders in the Holy land,p.217

(Embert)

"Zucar"

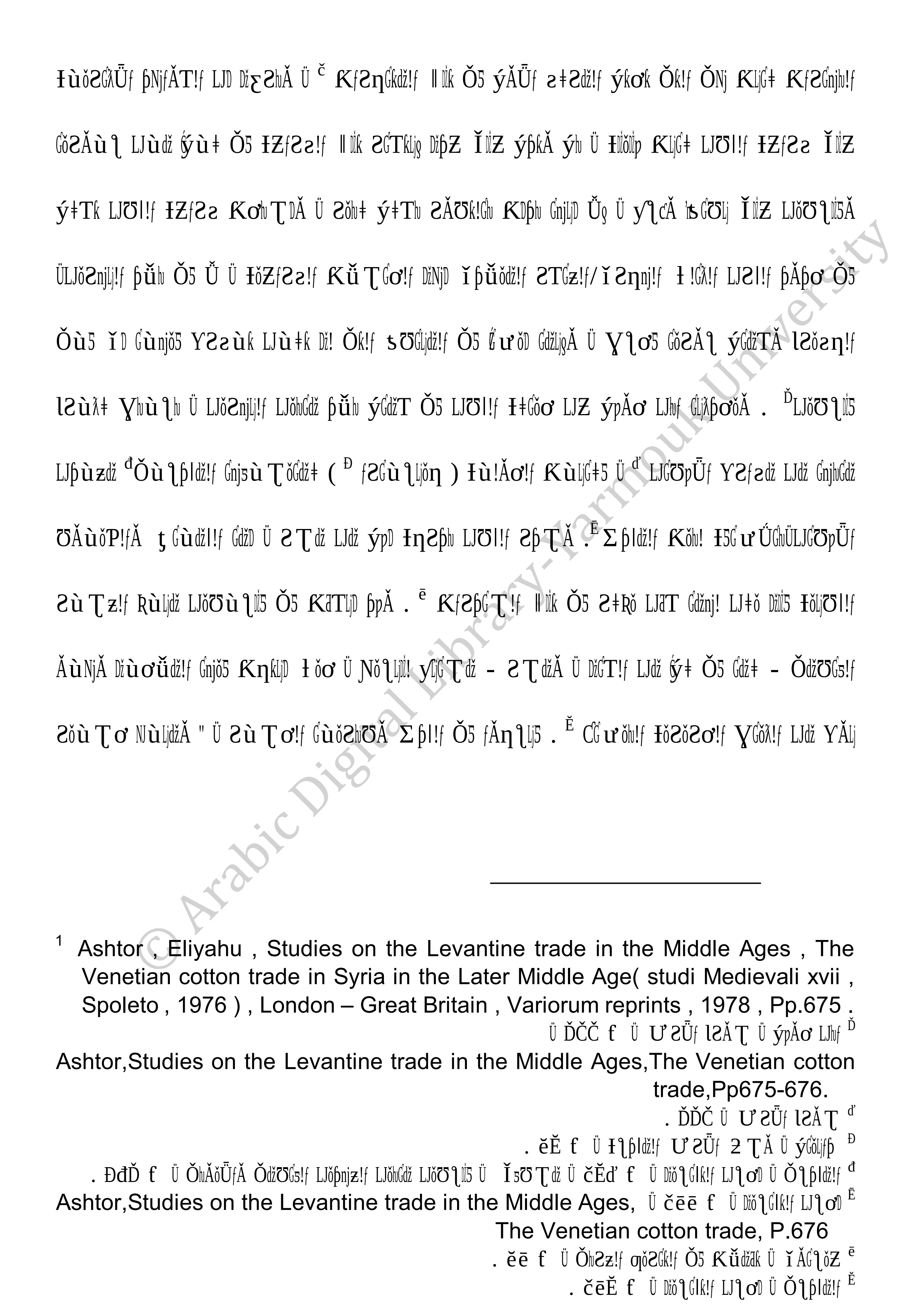
.(Loaf Suga)

(Sucre candi)

(Fennel) (Rue/

" Boccasini "

(Fattori)



1 Ashtor , Eliyahu , Studies on the Levantine trade in the Middle Ages , The Venetian cotton trade in Syria in the Later Middle Age(studi Medievali xvii , Spoleto , 1976) , London – Great Britain , Variorum reprints , 1978 , Pp.675 .

2 Ashtor,Studies on the Levantine trade in the Middle Ages,The Venetian cotton trade,Pp675-676.

7 Ashtor,Studies on the Levantine trade in the Middle Ages, The Venetian cotton trade, P.676

Ashtor , Studies on the Levantine trade in the

Middle Ages , The Venetian cotton trade , Pp .676 .

(Munayyir)

Abu Mustafa,Ayman,The trade routes in Palestine during the Mamluk period (1260–1516A.D)A Historical geographical and economic study,thesis submitted for the degree of master of philosophy,university of Bergen, department of history,2002–Norway Ramallah–Palestine,the lower Jordan river basin programme publications, Birzeit University,2006,Pp.19 .

[illegible] (al – Munira) [illegible]

[illegible] (al - bal‘ isiyya) [illegible]

---

[1] Abu Mustafa,Ayman,The trade routes in [illegible] Palestine, Pp.19.

[2]. Abu Mustafa, Ayman,The trade routes in Palestine,Pp.19,20

[1] Pirenne , Henri , Econmic and social history of medieval Europe,London-Britain,Routledge and Kegan Paul,1978,P.142

[2] Curtin,Philip D.,Cross-cultural trade in world history,Cambridge-USA, Cambridge University press,1984,P.114,

Abu Mustafa,Ayman, The trade routes in Palestine,Pp.43–45.

[illegible]

[illegible] (Amalfi) [illegible]

[illegible]

1 . Curtin,Philip,Cross-Cultural trade , P.114

[illegible]

- Brazil wood)

" Bombacinus/

[2] Pirenne , Henri , Econmic and social history , P. 145

[3] Pirenne , Henri , Econmic and social history , P. 145

" Coton " [1] (Damašk) (Baldachins) /Musline) (Gauzes) [2] [3]

---

1 Pirenne , Henri ,op.cit., P. 145
2 Ibid,P.145
3 Ibid.,Pp.145-146

(Flander)

---

[1] Pirenne,Henri,op.cit.,P.146

[2] Ibid,P.146

[illegible]

---

[1] S.D.Goitein,Studies in Islamic history and institutions ,Leiden, Netherlands, E.J. Brill,First edition1966, 1968, P.329, [illegible]

[illegible] Abu Mustafa ,Ayman , The trade routes [illegible] in Palestine, Pp.43

3.Goitein,Studies in Islamic history p329

[illegible]

Curtin,Philip D.,Cross-cultural trad in world history,Cambridge,USA,Cambridge University press,1984,Pp.114.

[illegible] [1]

[illegible] [2]

[illegible] Via [illegible] Maris [illegible] [3]

1 Lombard, The golden Age of Islam , Pp.217, 218 .

2 Ibid., Pp. 217, 218 .

3 Ibid., Pp. 217 , 223 .

[illegible]

Stratons

[illegible] (Malabar) [illegible]

[illegible] (Indo-China) [illegible] (Ceylon) [illegible]

. [3] (Madagascar)

[illegible]

---

[1] Lombard,op.cit., Pp. 220 .
[2] Ibid., Pp. 217 .
[3] Ibid., Pp. 217 , 225 .

[illegible] (Bordeaux)

(Toulouse) [illegible]

[illegible] (La Garonne) [illegible]

[illegible]

Beaurdeaux

Encyclopedia

of the Andalusian world

[Duero] [Tagus] [Ebro] [Guadalquivir/

([Guadiana

(Sevilla)

(Giovani Scriba)

(Trade and traders in Muslim Spain,

the commercial realignment in the Iberian peninsula,900-1500)

(Nieble) ... (Valencias)

(Elche)

(Lospedroches)

(Zaragoz)

(Toledo)

(Granada)

(Guillena) (Huesc)

(Niebl)

(Elche)

(Tudmir)

(Lisbona)

. LJĂùƙŏƨ ƨηùT lƨĂdžƶdž!ƒ ƯƨƊ ƨλǂƊ ƓŏǉƓƕƪǫ ƘǉƓǂĂ Ü ƓŏǉƓƕƪǫ Ŏ5 LJƓǂdž ýǂ Ŏ5 LJĂƙŏƨ!ƒ ƨƓηTƊ

ǋùƙŏƨ Džùƪǫ ǁ!Ʀùǂ Ă Ü (Aceitunas) ǂƺŏùƮ Ŏù5 ǂŏǉƓƕƪǗƒ ǂƺǁ!ƒ Ŏ5 Ŏƕƨƶǃƒǋdžƪǫ ýƤþĂ

ƘǉƓǂĂ . (Olive) Džŏþǀ!ƒ ŎǉƓdžĂƨ!ƒ ǋdžƪǄ ǗƱƽƙơdž ýƱ LJĂƙŏƨ!ƒ ƨηT Džƪǫ LJƓǂ LJǫĂ Ü(Aceite)

ǂùǀƱǉdž Ŏ5 Σ!þǉǕƒ ŎƕƨƸ Ŏ5 lƨŏƕǂ ƘƓơƓƪdž ǏǁƵ lþƙdždž!ƒ ŎǊ ǋƙƵƒƨƨ Ŏ5 ǏƨǌT ƾƱƓǉdž!ƒ ƨλǂƊ

LJùdž LJĂƙŏƨ!ƒ ƨηT ýƱ Ŏ5 ŎTdžƙ Ü Ɠƒƨdžơ!ƒ ǂƙƕƨƙ ǂƕĂƮƤ ƔƕƪƕĂ (Ajarafe) ƻƨT!ƒ ýƕη

. ǖŏùdž ƨùTƵ ŎǉǍǫ LJdž ƨλǂƊ ăþdž ǏǁƵ Ü ýƓƺƙƨƕǁ! ǙĂƮĂ ǂǉŏTƨdžĂ Ü ǂǁƕ! ǂǉŏþdžĂ ǂŏǁŏƕTǫ ýĂƊ

Ƙǂ ƕƓùTƙ ƒƦǌ!Ă Ü þơƒĂ ŁƓǂdž Ŏ5 ǗƶdžDžĂƨǂ!ƒ ǂƵƒƨƨĂ LJŏƙ!ƒĂ LJĂƙŏƨ!ƒ ǂƵƒƨƨ Ƙƶdžƙηǫ Ɠdž ǐƨŏλǂĂ

Σ!þùǉǕƒ LJùdž ǂŏƕƨƺ!ƒ ǂǀƱǉdž!ƒ ǉƦǌ Ŏ5 Ɠǌƙƨλǂǃǈǉǫýŏƿ ǏƙơƻƨT!ƒ ǂǀƱǉdž Ŏ5 ǗƶŏdžηƓǌǉƓƮƸƊ

ƱĂǁƕ!ƒ ƒơ5 LJdž ýǂ ƨƓηTƊ ǏǁƵ (ƓƓǉƙƪǂ!ƒ) ƱĂǁƕ ǉƓT!ƒ ƔǁƸ Ɠdžǂ . [1] ǂƶǀƕ Ɠǌǉdž ΣdžTƙ Ǖ þƓǂƙ

. [2] DžƪŏƨƕǕƒ LJdž ƨŏλǂ!ƒ lƨŏƤǗƒ Ŏ5 þηĂ ǂŏơ Ü lƨŏƕ!ƒ ƨĂǂ LJdž ƫ ƊĂÜ

ƾƕƑƨ!ƓùƕƔǋƦù!ƒ ýƲĂ ǏƊ : ǂǀƕƑƨ!ƒ lƓdžƪdž!ƒ ǂŏǁdžƶ!ƒ Ŏ5 DžƓǌ!ƒ] ƾƕƑƨ!ƒ LJþƶdž ýdžơ Ɠdžǂ

ƾùǁƶƙ ƓùǌǉǕ Ü ǂùƲƽ!Ɠǂ ăƨùƤǕƒ LJþƓùƶdž!ƒĂ ǂƕƨƙǕƒ LJdž ǋƕƒĂT LJdž ƔǋƦ!ƒ ƒ ŏǁƤƙ Ưƨƺƕ

[3] ǂùƲƽ!ƒ ƔƪƨƙĂ ƾƕƑƨ!ƒ ƨƤƕƙŏ5 ƨƓǉ!ƒ ǋƙơƙ þƤĂƙ LJƊƕ ǂƲƽ!ƒ ƒ ǙƤƙƪǗ DžþƤƙƪŏ ǋǉƊ ƓdžǂÜƾƕƑƨ!Ɠƕ

Džŏùǁƿǫ] (Elvira) lƨùŏƕ!ǫ Džŏǁƿǫ Ŏ5 ǂǉƨƱƕ ǂŏƨƿ LJdžĂ . [4] þǙƕ!ƒ ýŏdžη Ǐ!ǫ ƱĂǁƕ!ƒ ƒơ5 LJdž [

Ü Σ!þùǉǕƒ Ü ýĂǌηdž Ü ĐČ ƒ Ü ƨŏƨĂ!ƒ ǂǁơƨ Ü Ŏƪ!þǉǕƒ Ü đĐČ ƒ Ü (Ď) ǋdž Ü ƾƓƙTdž!ƒ ǂǊƨǉ Ü ŎƪŏƨþǕƒ [1]
. ččđ ƒ Ü Σ!þǉǕƒ Ü Ŏǂƨƙ!ƒ Ÿƒ þƕƵ Ü đČ ƒ

. Đē ƒ Ü Σ!þǉǕƒ Ü ýĂǌηdž [2]

. ďē ƒ Ü (Đ)ùǋ Ü ďē-ďĒ ƒ Ü ǂǂƪ!ƒ Ƥƒþ ƱƕƒĂǁƲ Ü Džŏǂơ!ƒ [3]

. ĐĐ ƒ Ü Σ!þǉǕƒ Ü ýĂǌηdž [4]

(LORCA)

(Cordoba)

Crete

(Cyprus)

[illegible] (Rhodes) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[3] Ashtor , Eliyahu , East - West trade in the Medieval Maditerranean , London - Great Britain , Variorum Reprint , 1986 ,pp . 536-537 .

[4] P.537 . Ibid.,

[5] op.cit.,P.537 .

[illegible]

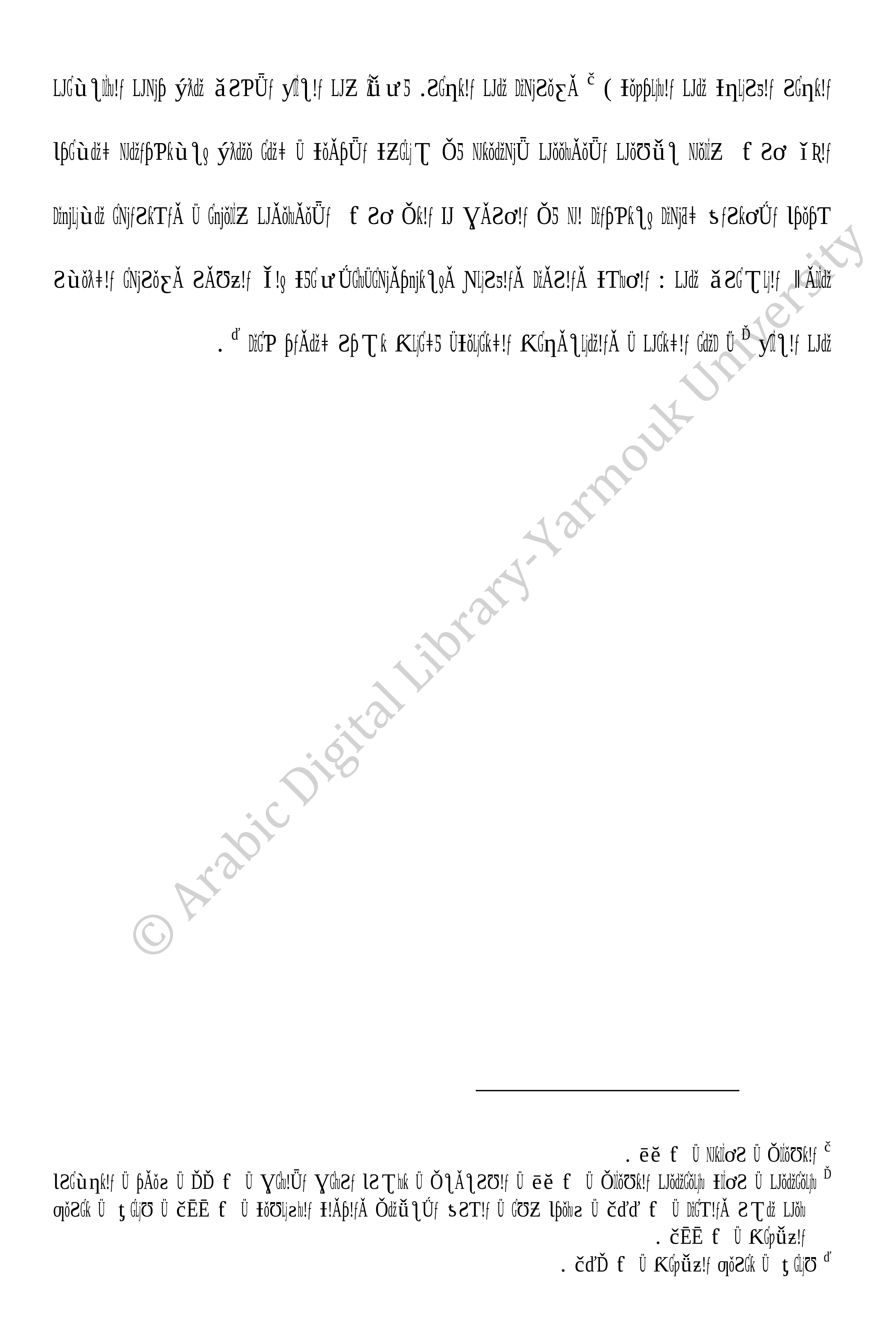
(Sicile)

(Va di Mazar)

(val Demone) (Va di Noto)

(Palermo)

(Panormus)



(Google earth :

(Cinnamomum Zeylanicum Nees (Lauraccae)

(C.Cassia Blume)

(New Guinea)

(Canella bark/

(West Indies)

(/http://www.almaany.com)

(/http://www.almaany.com)

(Tndigo)

(Indigofera)

. http://www.ahl-alquran.com /arabic/document.php,main_id=771

. http://www.ahl-alquran.com /arabic/document.php,main_id=771

.http://www.ahl-alquran.com/arabic/document.php,main_id=771

[illegible]

http://www.ahl- [illegible]
. alquran.com/arabic/document.ph,main_id=771

[illegible]

Paul Balog,The Coinage of the Ayyubids, London,Britain,Royal Namismatic society, 1980,P.104

[illegible]

Balog , The Coinage of the Ayyubids,p.23 .

http://www.ahl-alquran.com/arabic/document.php,main_id=771

(Pandoki on / Pandochei n)

(Fondaco)

[illegible] " :" Dopping/[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dopping , Histoire du commerce , 2 , P.48

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (/http://www.almaany.com [illegible]

(http://www.almaany.com)

١-

٢- (Reuben Levy)

(Messrs Luzac co.)

٣-

٤-

٥-

٦-

I.S.B.N.(977-

. 5046-31-9)

(Fuat Sezgin)

Deutsche Morgenl Gesellschaft,F.A.

Brochkhau, Leipzic Germany

Fuat

Sezgin

' BULLETIN D ETUDES

ORINTALES" (TOME XII, ANNEES 1947-1948)

1- **Abu Mustafa,**Ayman,**The trade routes in Palestine during the Mamluk period(1260–1516A.D)A Historical geographical and economic study,** thesis submitted for the degree of master of philosophy,في الأصل رسالة ماجستير تم الحصول عليها في النرويج university of Bergen, department of history,2002–Norway, Ramallah– Palestine, the lower Jordan river basin programme publications , Birzeit University,2006 .

(Wolfgang Muller-Wiener)

(Castles of the Crusaders)

[illegible] تجارة مكة وظهور الإسلام ، ترجمة : آمال محمد الروبي ، ، القاهرة ، مصر ، المجلس الأعلى للثقافة ، ط١ ، ٢٠٠٥م .

[illegible] commercial realignment in the (Trade and traders inMuslim Spain, The [illegible] Iberian peninsula,900-1500) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (ELGA) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (Walther Hinz) [illegible]

[illegible]

1-**Amande,**Saporia ,**The Italian Merchant in the Middle Ages,**New York,1970.

2-**Ashtor,**Eliyahu,**East-West trade in the Medieval Mediterranean,** London,Great Britain,Variorum Reprints,Kedar,B.Z.,1986 .

_____,**Levant Trade in the Later Middle Ages,** New Jersey,United State of America,published by Princeton University press,1983.

_____,**Studies on the Levantine trade in the Middle Ages,The Venetian cotton trade in Syria in the Later Middle Age (studi Medievali xvii,Spoleto,1976),**London,Great Britain,Variorum reprints,1978 .

3-**Barker,**Ernest,**The Crusades,**London, Oxford University press,Humphrey Milford,1923.

4- **Chartres,**Fulcher,**A History of the Expdition to Jerusalem,**Translated by: Rita,Raya,New York-USA,1973.

5-**Curtin,**Philip D,**Cross-cultural trade in world history,**studies in comparative world history,Cambridge,USA,Cambridge University press,first published 1984.

6-**Farid,**Abdel Majid,**The Red Seal prospects for stability,** London:New York, st., Martin's press,Croom Helm in association with the Arab research center,1984.

7-**Goitein,**S.D. , **Studies in Islamic history and institutions ,** Leiden , Netherlands,E.J.Brill,reimpression of the first edition,First edition (1966),1968.

8-**Lombard,**Maurice, **The golden age of Islam ,**Markus Wiener publishers, Princeton, USA,second printing,2006.

9-**Pirenne,**Henri,**Economic and social history of medieval europe,**San Diego,Mexico,Harcout Brace Jovanovich,1937 .

10-**Grant,**Chrstina Phelps, **The Syrian Desert,Caravans,Travel and exploration,**London-Britin,online,1937.

11-**Lev,**Yaacov,**War and society in the Eastern Mediterrnean,7TH-8TH Centuries,**Leiden,Holland,Tuta Sub Aegide Pallas,1997.

12-**Lopez,**Robert S.,**The commercial revolution of the Middle Ages,** London-Britin,Cambridge University press, 1976 , online ISBN 9780511583.

13-**Paul Balog,The Coinage of the Ayyubids,**London,Britain,Royal Namismatic society,1980.

Studies in the history and archaeology of Jordan,Vol.3,Department of Antiquities, Amman, Jordan,1987, Pp.323-331 .

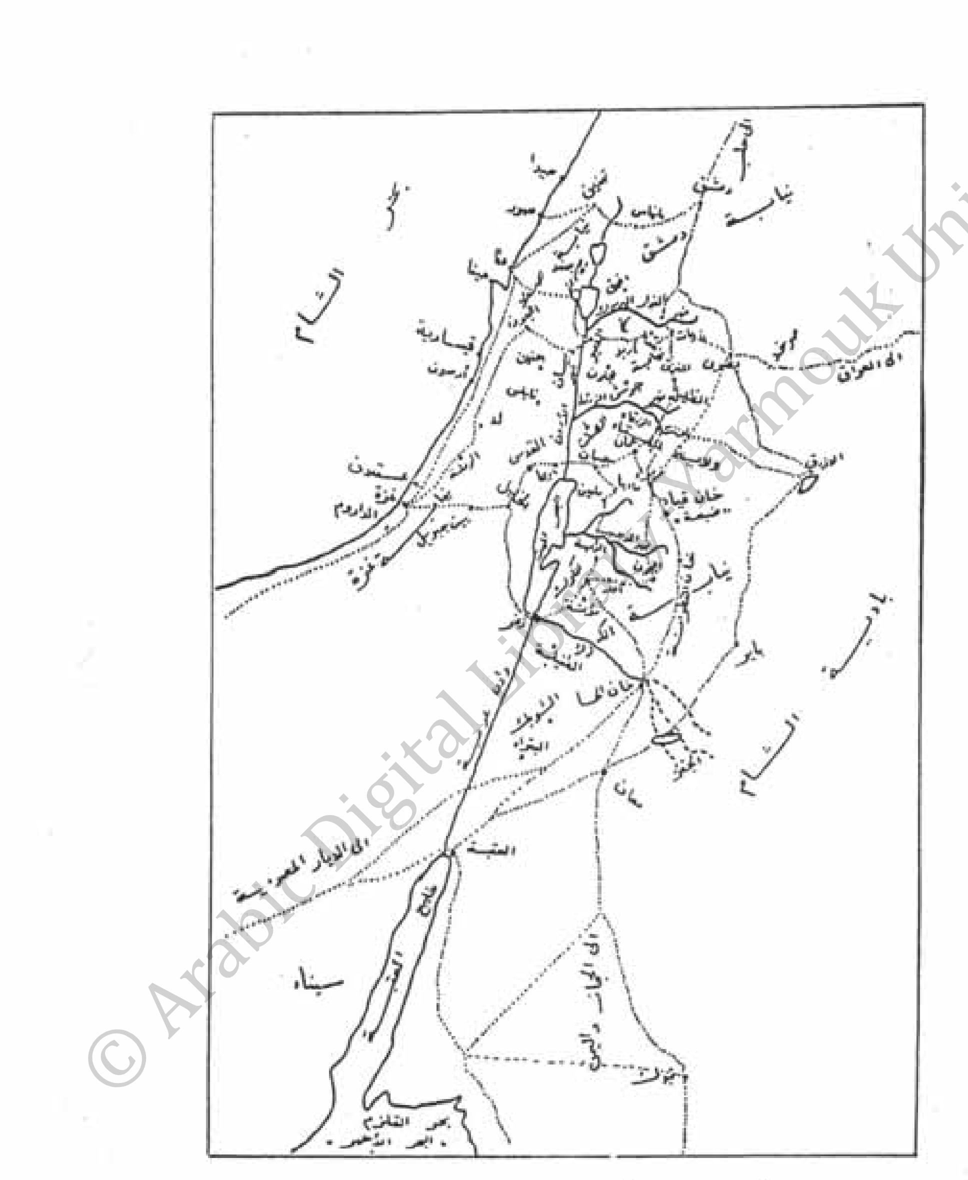
Encyclopedia of the Andalusian] [world

http://www.attarikh-alarabi.ma/Html/adad10partie5.htm

https://www.google.jo/maps/@31.6460684,36.45185,9z?hl=ar

http://www.almaany.com/home.php?language=arabic&lang_name=%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%A8%D9%8A&word

ŰFfSP!f



خارطة (١) : طرق التجارة في بلاد الشام
في العصر الأموي
نقلاً عن : يوسف غوانمة ، التجارة الدولية، ص ٣٣١

الطرق الواصلة بين
النيل وعيذاب

خارطة (٢): طريق عيذاب - أسوان ، مصر
نقلاً عن: البكري ، جغرافية مصر ، من كتاب المسالك والممالك ج٢

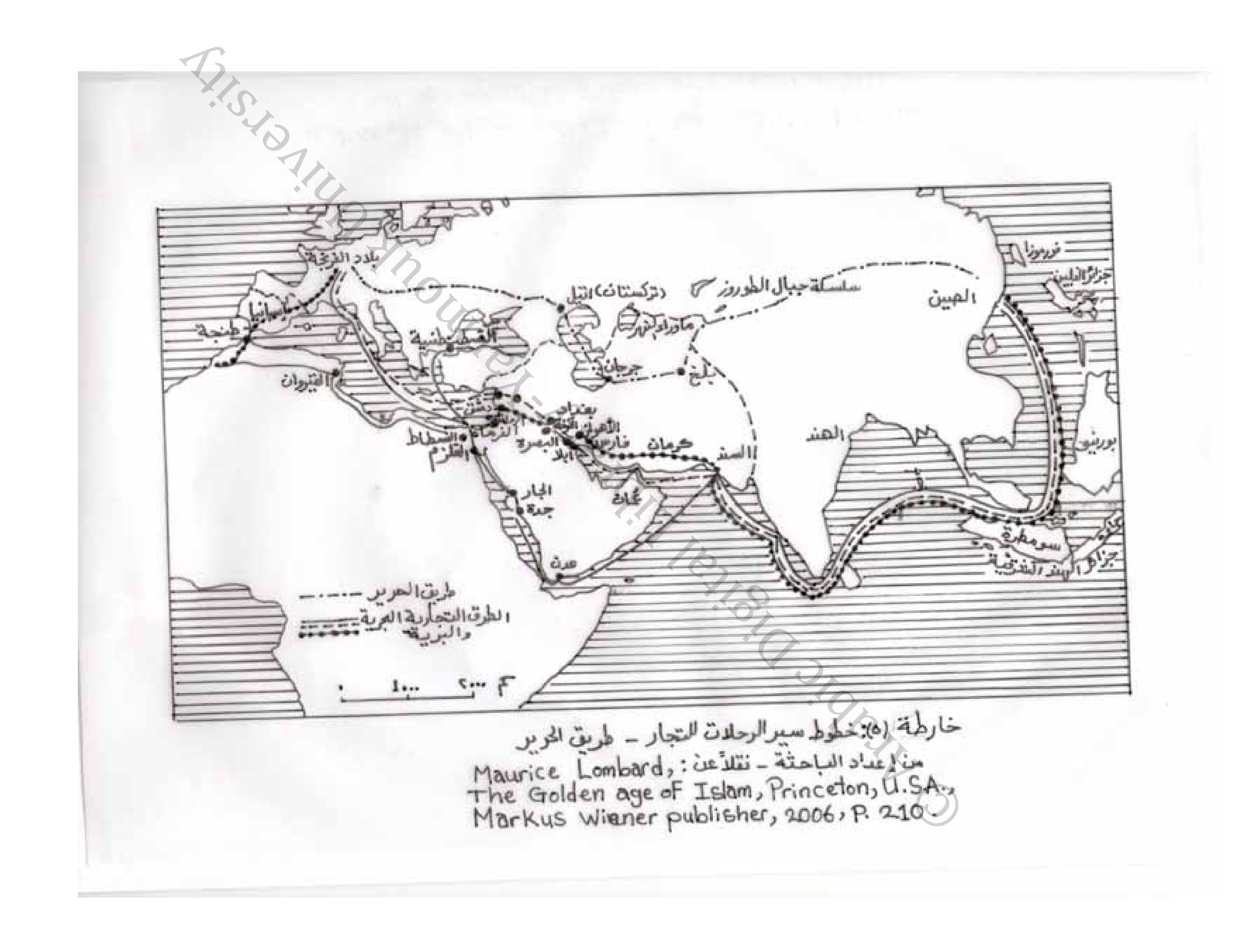


خارطة (٣) : الطريق البري والبحري من الشرق الأقصى إلى الخليج العربي وأوروبا (طريق الحرير) .

نقلاً عن : نعيم زكي فهمي ، طرق التجارة الدولية ، ص ٥٠٦ .



خارطة (٤) : الطريق البحري من الهند والصين للبحر الأحمر وفروعه البرية
نقلاً عن : نعيم زكي فهمي ، طرق التجارة الدولية ، ص ٥٠٧ .



خارطة (٥): خطوط سير الرحلات للتجار - طريق الحرير
من إعداد الباحثة - نقلاً عن: Maurice Lombard,
The Golden age of Islam, Princeton, U.S.A.,
Markus Wiener publisher, 2006, P. 210.

طرق البندقية البحرية التجارية
إلى شرق وغرب البحر المتوسط وشمال أوربا وشرق
آسيا الصغرى والبحر الأسود وأحيانا إلى طرابلس من
مسينا وإليها من الاسكندرية

خارطة (٦) : طرق البندقية البحرية التجارية
نقلاً عن : نعيم زكي فهمي ، طرق التجارة الدولية ، ص ٥٠٩ .



خارطة (٧) : الطريق التجاري بين سواحل البحر المتوسط في بلاد الشام
ومصر إلى المدن الإيطالية
نقلاً عن : نعيم زكي فهمي ، طرق التجارة الدولية ، ص ١٠٥



خارطة (٨): الطريق من الصين والهند الى الخليج العربي والبحر الأحمر
نقلاً عن: نعيم زكي فهمي، طرق التجارة الدولية، ص ٥٠٨.



خارطة (٩): الطريق البحري من سواحل البحر المتوسط في بلاد الشام ومصر إلى أوروبا
نقلاً عن: نعيم زكي فهمي، طرق التجارة الدولية، ص ١١٥.

Trade in the Ayubi State

569 – 648 IC / 1173 – 1250 AB

The summary of the Study

The age of the Ayubi state existed while the Islamic Arab region had witnessed very important events and had survived huge changes which led to its reformulation. At that time, two different political Caliphates – in the east and west - were fighting on its thrown; the first was the Abbassi Caliphate and its center was Baghdad while the second one was the Fatimi Caliphate which was centered in Cairo. In the middle of these two caliphates dispute whether in the ideological aspect or the economical one and because of it , the crusaders began to exist in the region under the umbrella of saving the Christians and Jerusalem but their real goal was to dominate the region which is full of all kinds of fortunes and exploiting its abilities.

Sultan Salah Adden Bin Ayub had realized that the Islamic Arab region will not be able to survive or be stable unless by being one union and fighting the Farengi rapist to liberate the land and the nation. Therefore, he took a commitment on himself that he will not relax or sleep or feel safe until they leave the Arabic lands and erase all their impacts from it. However, the result was the wars between the Muslims and the Europeans which were called in history "The Crusaders Wars" and the Islamic state which was found under the principle of fighting the crusaders and liberating the land.

Meanwhile, the European nations and the commercial and marine forces were usually part of this dispute and they adhered to support the crusaders and provide them with all what serve their interests and accomplish their desired goals. At the same time, they worked on the continuity of their commercial relationships with Egypt and Bilad El-Sham particularly after the empowerment of the Islamic party under the sovereignty of Salah Adden who united the two parties of the nation; Egypt and Bilad El-Sham and made Egypt a center for the power of Islam.

During different ages, Egypt and Bilad El-Sham were considered an important commercial center in the relationships between the East and the West. The Commerce has formed the major income of the political and military forces of the Ayubi Caliphate which in its turn shall be the subject of this study. The study shall search the relationship between the commerce and the politics in the Ayubi State as a general concept; and the role of the Ayubi commerce and the foreign relationships of the state and its conventions in order to provide an important and permanent financial income to be used in supporting the battles against the Farengi in the Ayubi age. Moreover, this study shall seek to show the efforts paid by Salah Adden who used the politics to isolate the Crusaders in Bilad El-Sham while at the same time he was in peace with all the outside enemies before he gets involved in his decisive battle against the Crusaders. Therefore, he had made political conventions and economical relationships with the commercial Italian cities from one part; and with Byzantium from the other one. At the same time, Salah Adden was interested in raising the commercial competition between the Italian republics which in its turn will bring profits to the Muslims. As a result of all the above mentioned, the commerce has greatly prospered in his time and he gained two distinctive advantages:

First: the increase in the state financial incomes which were used to empower his armies since he was in a permanent need of money to keep his armies moving and supply them with all its needs and support the military operations. Some resources were very important in the military operations such as wood, Iron, fuel …etc. in order to gain victory.

Second: his attempt to decrease the commercial activities of the Crusaders particularly by dominating the sea routes – the Mediterranean and the Red sea. This domination was also important to stop the activities of the foreign commercial cities which were smuggling the Egyptian gold to their countries in order to weaken the Ayubi State.

Therefore, I have divided the research into four chapters and an introduction. The introduction was entitled: (The end of the Fatimi State and the existence of the Ayubi State). The first chapter is entitled: (The

importance of the commerce as an economical and financial resource to support the Jihad against the Farengi). In this chapter I have first studied the liberation of Elat (Aqaba); then how Salah Adden joined Yemen to the Ayubi State. Finally, I closed the chapter by talking about the ports of the Red sea.

The second Chapter entitled (The internal commercial relationships in the Ayubi state) was devoted to discuss the commerce; the commercial and industrial foundations in Egypt and Bilad El-Sham. I have also studied - in details - the commercial and industrial goods separately in Egypt and Bilad El-Sham. Moreover, I studied the commerce with the Farengi powers which existed in Bilad El-Sham at that time in the city of Akka on the Palestinian coast, Tripoli andAntioch.

The third chapter entitled: (the overseas commerce in the Ayubi state) was allocated to study the routes of the international commerce between the Middle East and Europe whether by land or by sea. Moreover, I have discussed the commerce in the Mediterranean islands such as Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete and Sicily as a model of the relationships with the Mediterranean islands. Finally, I ended the chapter by talking about the commercial relationships with the Byzantine State.

The final chapter which is chapter four was entitled (the commercial exchanged goods). In this chapter I have discussed the exportations of the Ayubi State from the eastern goods within the transit commerce. Additionally, I have discussed the export of the good from Egypt and Bilad El-Sham. I also referred to the imports of the Ayubi state from the European goods and discussed the exchanged currencies in the overseas commerce. Finally, I have ended the chapter by talking about the agencies “Al-Wakalat” and the commercial centers “Dour Alta’am” in Egypt and Bilad El-Sham.

At the end, I have written a conclusion for the study in which I have included the most important results and outputs of my study to this topic. I have also listed the resources, references, the scientific thesis, the researches, the dictionaries, the encyclopedias and the Websites that I have used in both English and Arabic language.

Lastly but not last, I would also like to refer that the research – the subject of the study – was very wide subject and has many derivations and topics as a scientific research to obtain a postgraduate degree since it has very accurate specialization but I tried with my utmost efforts to get over the obstacles that have come into my way whether they were financial or spiritual or healthy issues. I tried with all my best capacities within the time and the space in order to fulfill – although it was a small part – the study and the research required for this topic, and to accomplish this study by collecting the scientific material, coordinate it and put in an accurate aspect as much as possible knowing that the civilized studies of the economic history with all its related topics are considered underdeveloped domains in the historical research which is not easy to study since it had not have the sufficient care by our ancient historians in our Arabic resources. I have only found some hints and spontaneous signs in the context of the historical texts, therefore, it has required a deep search and study between the lines and severe efforts to get to the facts through them.

However, I cannot say that have come up with all what is required for this topic and I have not paid all the required searches and studies but I have paid the utmost of my capacities and abilities by using the available resources and references to show some economic aspects of the Commerce at the time studied by this research which I hope that will be helpful for those who will study it later and I wish that they will be able to give it its complete right since it is an important topic in the civilized studies. Such studies shall be the light inspired from the glory of the past victorieswhich will in its turn enlighten the victories of our future generations since the land is the same land and the enemy is the same enemy, all what can be said is that the history is repeating itself.

Finally, I would like to present my deep gratitude to Professor Yousef Gawanmeh who was kind enough to supervise this thesis and provide me with his valuable scientific instructions and remarks and has greatly advised me in each step of this study. Moreover, Professor Yousef has tried his best efforts with me in order to give birth to this thesis in all its aspects whether in its subjectivity or comprehensibility or its accuracy in the scientific material.

At last, I hope that this study will have your acceptance.